

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 6.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Eastern Argus.

WHO IS EDWARD KENT?

Asks the Old Portland Gazette, with all the
gravity of a reverend owl—as if he were a little
the greatest man ever known, not excepting the
Great Mogul or Grand Lama, but—**WHO
IS EDWARD KENT?**

He is, by the aid of an expensive education,
a decent Lawyer.

He is the son of an old Blue Light Hartford
Convention Federalist—and does no discredit
to the teaching faculty of his father.

He is a young sprout of a family well known
for their abuse of the Government, and the brave
men who were bleeding for their country during
the last war.

He is an emanation from that party which, in
his native State, during that war, rejoiced over
the defeat of our gallant Army and Navy, and
actually built bonfires and rung bells to cele-
brate the triumphant entry of a British Army
into the City of Washington.

He is a young scion of the almost dead trunk
of Federalism in New Hampshire, transplanted
into Maine to rid him of the infancy brought up-
on that party by their treason, and abuses of
their country and its President during one of its
severest struggles for liberty and independence.

He is of and from that party which led the
British Army, and protected smugglers during
that struggle.

He is of that party which vilified and abused
JEFFERSON, MADISON, and every demo-
cratic President of the country ever had.

He is one of the "peace party in peace and
war." He is one of Biddle's, "country
men, and like his master, likes his, "country
best when worst governed" viz: when he governs
it himself.

He is a friend to himself and to the ruffian
shirts of the word—devoted to the advance-
ment of his party—a friend to a fat office, and
to all those who will help to keep him in it.

He is a Federalist, supporting Federalism
and measures, who have endeavored to stigma-
tize the friends of freedom and independence
as Jacobins and Agrarians. He is one of those
who believe that poor men have no right to vote;
that "Huge Paired" farmers are not fit for
Legislators.

He is in favor of the Constitution construed
to suit his party purposes, and not according to
its letter or spirit. Just such a friend as *Web-
ster, H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy, Fisher Ames*
and other old (ring necked) Federalists, in
and out of the Hartford Convention, ever were.

He is for a consolidated Government—for
holding public servants appointed to administer
the laws, subservient to his will and responsible
to him for the manner in which as freemen they
dare to vote.

He is a friend to the State so long as he can
govern it and get well paid, and would as soon
"part with his left hand" as to give up one title
of his power.

He is wonderfully in favor, just before Elec-
tion, of settling our Boundary Question.

He has promised more on paper, and done
less for the State, than any Governor she ever
had.

He and his party have endeavored surrepti-
tiously to flitch from the memory of the honored
LINCOLN the honor of being the first to as-
sert the rights of Maine.

He is a very modest man—so much so as to
use the same language on the Boundary that
other Governors have years before, and then
permit his party to brag him up, with the idea
that he is the author of it.

He has served the State some, and himself
and his party more. He was a member of the
infamous Hunkon Legislature, which outraged
and trampled upon the Constitution, and begot
four hasty Senators, in defiance of all consti-
tutional law and usage.

He has in six months removed more good
officers from office FOR OPINION'S SAKE
THAN ALL THE GOVERNOR'S MAINE
EVER HAD.

He has appointed none to office but bullrag-
ging, brawling political demagogues.

He is committed in favor of an irredeemable
rag currency—and is supported by the Bank
Junto, whose interest it is to fasten that cur-
rency upon the people.

These, Citizens of Maine, are a few of the
many wonderful qualifications of Kent—a man
fitted by education, by habit, by a love of ostenta-
tion, to exert all the powers of his mighty
mind (!) all his energy to perpetuate the power
of the old Blue Light Federal Party.

What say you, fellow citizens? Has he the
public virtue or the private worth, the honest
patriotism of statesmanship, to be named for a
moment by the side of the manly, high-minded,
democratic FAIRFIELD, who has so nobly
and fearlessly defended your interests and hon-

or in Congress, and who is now, at your solici-
tation, before you as a candidate for Governor of
Maine.

Let the eve of the tenth of September an-
swer—and answer it will in the right way, so
far as goes the vote of one who has sworn upon
the altar of his country, never to make peace
with Federal tyranny, nor aristocracy—come
under whatever guise they may.

HANNIBAL.

From the Augusta Age.

A FEW FACTS FOR CANDID MEN.

The federalists have much to say about Jack-
son and Van Buren having increased the ex-
penditures of the Government. This is false.
No Republican President, from Jefferson down
to Van Buren has ever expended a single
dollar that he was not DIRECTED TO
EXPEND BY EXPRESS LAWS OF CONGRESS.

During the first six years of Jackson's ad-
ministration, the federalists had a majority in
the Senate. Not a dollar was appropriated
or expended for which that federal Senate did
not vote. And now they turn round, and
charge upon Gen. Jackson, extravagance for
making the expenditures which they themselves
directed, and which by the votes of Congress,
he was OBLIGED to make!

But the federalists attempt to evade this, by
saying that the appropriations were all made in
compliance with estimates and requisitions from
the Executive. This is untrue. Not a year
has passed, but Congress have forced upon the
Executive more appropriations than were asked
for. For instance, in 1835, the appropria-
tion exceeded the estimates and requests of
the Departments by the sum of \$2,636,000—

in 1836, by the enormous sum of \$11,129,231—in 1837, by the still more enormous sum
of \$17,073,621. Here we have upwards of
\$30,000,000 of dollars in only three years, the
expenditure of which was forced upon the Presi-
dent over and above his estimates and re-
quirements for the necessary expenses of Govern-
ment.

And the federal members who voted
in a body for this great excess of expenditures
and succeeded in carrying them by the aid of
a few only of the Republican members whose
constituents were locally interested, now turn
round and charge these expenditures upon Gen.
Jackson and Mr. Van Buren!

But they blame Jackson and Van Buren for
not vetoing these appropriations! Yet who
does not recollect how they abused Jackson
for vetoing the scheme of internal improvements
which was concocted under Adams's adminis-
tration, and contemplated an expenditure of at
least two hundred millions of dollars? That
veto enabled Jackson to PAY OFF THE NA-
TIONAL DEBT. The Federalists not only
hate him for that, but set down the very money
he paid it with as "extravagant expenditures of
Jackson and Van Buren."

But they have devised a way to tie up the hands of the Presi-
dent and absolutely to force his assent to their
logrolling appropriations. It is done in this
way. They will take a bill containing appropria-
tions absolutely necessary for the support
of Government, tack on to it, by the aid of
Republican members locally interested, MIL-
LIONS OF DOLLARS OF APPROPRIA-
TIONS WHICH THE PRESIDENT NEVER
RECOMMENDED, and to which he is
opposed, and pass the bill, thus lumbered up,
on the last day of the session. The President
cannot veto a part of the bill. He veto the
whole, the Government is left without means
to go on (for though the Treasury is overflow-
ing, the President cannot take a dollar even
for the most necessary expenses, until Congress
have appropriated it)—he is therefore obliged
to the extravagant appropriations, in order to
get those which are absolutely necessary. This
is a trick resorted to at every session to force
upon the President expenditures, which, if
presented in separate bills, he would not hesi-
tate to arrest by his constitutional veto.

Further, the federalists would have us be-
lieve that Jackson and Van Buren have in-
creased the taxes, over and above what they
were under Adams. THE FACT IS DIRECTLY
THE REVERSE. The taxes have been GREATLY
DIMINISHED—MORE THAN ONE
HALF ON ALL THE NECESSARIES
OF LIFE. When Gen. Jackson came in,
every man had to pay ten cents tax on every
pound of black tea, eighteen cents tax on every
pound of hyson and twenty-five cents tax on
every pound of gunpowder tea. Now he is
not taxed a cent on either. Black tea cost,
then, about 60 cents, now about 30 cents—
hyson then \$1.25 cents, now 66 cents. Coffee
was then taxed one cent per pound—now free.
We had to pay for it about 20 cents then—
now about 13 cents. The tax on sugar has
been reduced 50 per cent.—on molasses from
5 cents per gallon to nothing—on silks from
30 per cent, to 10 per cent. on tin from 25
cent, to nothing. We have selected these ar-
ticles at random from the Tariff act. They
show the immense reduction of taxes that has
occurred under Jackson and Van Buren.

How is it then, that Jackson and Van Buren
have been able at once to diminish our taxes
and increase our revenue? How is it that they
have paid off the national debt—carried on
three Indian Wars—obtained from abroad mil-
lions upon millions of Indemnities, (which very

Indemnities are included by the honest feder-
alists in their sum of extravagant expenditures,
simply because in paying them out they passed
through the Treasury) added to the public do-
main ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF
ACRES, worth more than TWO HUNDRED
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—divided among
the States a surplus of TWENTY-EIGHT
MILLIONS; and have done all this without
increasing—nay while diminishing our taxes?
We answer that they did it by administering
the government efficiently, by casting off the near-
sighted policy of the preceding administration, by
giving freedom to trade, and by opening the
public lands to settlement. Had the federal
dynasty continued in power, there is reason to
believe that the national debt would not have
been paid off—the public domain would not
have been increased, and the extraordinary ex-
penses arising from Indian Wars and Indian
emigration (to say nothing of their grand scheme
of Internal Improvements) could not have been
met without an increase of taxes and of the na-
tional debt.

"Jackson and Van Buren" have maintained
the honor of the country abroad, carried on three
Indian wars for the defence of the lives and
property of our citizens at home, and added to
the public domain one hundred millions of acres
worth enough to return to the pockets of our
citizens every dollar they have paid for the
support of government since Jackson came into
office.

Adams acquired no indemnities abroad, car-
ried on no wars at home, added next to nothing
to the public domain, and his friends now call
upon us to reinstate him and his imbecile policy
simply because his administration which ac-
complished nothing for the country, and added
nothing to its wealth, cost less (and why should
it not?) than "the Jackson and Van Buren Ad-
ministration," which has done more for the
country every year, than Adams did during his
whole term; and added to the public domain
(the property of the people) land enough to re-
pay every dollar which the whole administra-
tion of the government has cost them, not ex-
cluding the many unnecessary appropriations
forced upon the President by a bare majority
of Congress, in the manner we have described,
against the wishes both of the President and
the great mass of the republican party.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF MR. DUNCAN,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
TIVES July 3d 1838.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen some service in
the political wars. I have been an attentive
observer of political men and political mea-
sures. I have read some history, (not much.)
I have seen some deserters from the Demo-
cratic standard, some traitors to the Demo-
cratic cause and the Democratic party, and the result
of my experience in this matter is, that all
the tracks of traitors go from the Democratic
standard—none directed towards it. Of all the
tracks that I have seen, the heel is toward the
Democratic standard, and the toe towards the
Federal Bank standard. I suppose pecuniary
avidity accounts for this singular fact. I sup-
pose it proceeds from the same principle that
induced the children of Israel to desert the
standard of Moses, (although witnessing and
enjoying the daily manifestation of Divine
goodness) and bow down in humble adoration
to Aaron's golden calf; for, sir, Democracy
has nothing to pay her troops with but patri-
otism and love of country; but her dissenters,
those who can sing hosannas to the Bank, can
be accommodated with "honorable facilities."

I find by what little history I have read, man-
kind is the same in all countries, at all times,
and in all governments, and such is his deprav-
ity that this civil, moral, and religious obli-
gations constitute but frail ligaments, when at-
tacked by the "shears of the fatal sister, Am-
bition, Avarice and Power." Sir, there is no
crime that is capable of entering the human
heart, that is so abominable as that of treachery.
If there is any one crime of an infamous and
base character that is more abominable than
another, in the sight of God and man, it is treach-
ery. If there is any one infamous crime that
more deserves the curse of the Almighty, and
the universal execration of man, than another,
it is treachery. The best man that ever lived,
and bound society together, have been brought
to infamy, the stake and the guillotine by treach-
ery. Even the Saviour of mankind was brought
to an infamous death and the cross by the
treachery of one of his own disciples. King-
doms, Empires and Republics have been pros-
trated, subverted, and brought to ruin annihi-
lated, by treachery. There has been no govern-
ment or party of a government, since the first
dawn of civilization and political organization,
but has been cursed and tortured with traitors.

There is no one who crise louder for the
liberties of a country than a traitor, and that,
too frequently, when the vilest plots may be
ripe in his heart for execution. Patriotism and
economy dwell upon his lips, when foul con-
spiracy, despotism and extravagance rankle in
his heart. Prostration of the Government, the
downfall of its free institutions, and degrada-
tion and poverty of the people, are watchwords
and cardinal maxims with him, so that he can
thereby obtain the rule, and sway the sceptre,

Carthage had her Hanno. When the brave
Hannibal, at whose approach the lofty Alps
bowed, and the rivers, as it were, dried up,
planted the Carthaginian standard on the
plains of Cannæ, and one victory seemed but
to make way for another over the arms of
Rome, until the very walls of her city shook,
and her citadel trembled; it was under circum-
stances so honorable to the arms of his country,
that Hannibal despatched his brother Mago to
Carthage with the news of his greatest and last
victory, and, at the same time, to demand suc-
cours, in order that he might be able to put
an end to the war. Mago, being arrived, made
in full Senate a lofty speech, in which he extol-
led his brother's exploits, and displayed the
great advantages he had gained over the Ro-
mans. And to give a more lively idea of the
greatness of the victory; by speaking in some
measure to the eye, he poured out in the mid-
dle of the Senate a bushel of gold rings, which
had been taken from the fingers of such of the
nobility as had fallen in the battle of Cannæ.
He concluded with demanding money, provis-
ions and fresh troops.

Hanno, who headed a faction opposed to
Hannibal and opposed to the war with Rome,
said that the exploits of which Hannibal boast-
ed so much, were wholly chimerical and imagi-
nary. "I have cut to pieces (says he, contin-
uing Mago's speech) the Roman armies; send
me some troops." "What more could you ask,
had you been conquered?" "I have twice
seized upon the enemy's camp, (full, no doubt,
of provisions of every kind) send me provisions
and money." "Could you have talked other-
wise, had you have lost your camp?"—What
must have been the surprise of every one whose
heart beats in gratitude to Hannibal, and in pa-
triotism for Carthage, to hear one of her Senators,
in the face of his country, attempt to blight the
ardor of so successful a General, and dishonor
her armies in the face of the world? Such was
the fact. Here we have an instance of vile
treachery, in the person of Hanno, who would
perler to see the whole expedition against Rome
sink, the proud and terrible name of Carthage
sink, her victorious arms disgraced, and her
proud fame wither and wilt, rather than that Han-
nibal, towards whom he was inimical, and of
whom he was jealous, succeed in subduing
Rome. Sir, I have not time to specify particu-
lar instances of treachery in the several
governments of the old world. But history
informs us that the orators who were loudest,
most eloquent, and apparently most zealous, in
protecting and defending the liberties of Athens,
were easiest seduced and the soonest bribed
to the standard of Macedon by the gold of
Philip.

Sempronius, who had declared for the stand-
ard of Cato, and for the patricians of Rome,
was loudest and most boisterous against Caesar
when in the Senate at Utica; and in the pres-
ence of Cato, such were his outward displays
of patriotism and zeal for the cause of Cato,
that he would shake the Senate walls with de-
nunciations against Caesar; and yet all his pa-
triotism dwelt upon his lips. Foul treachery
and infamous conspiracy saturated his heart,
and every secret moment was used with Sy-
phax, the Numidian general, and his partner
in treachery, in preparing his troops to fly to
the standard of Caesar, and drench the streets
of Rome with the remainder of the patrician
blood.

Sir, in honor of my own country, I would
conceal the fact that America has had, and I
am afraid now has, her traitors. Did not the
history of the vile Arnold spread far and wide
over the civilized world; and the name of
Aaron Burr, not less to be abhorred, but which
still lives in infamy in our own recollections,
and to the disgrace of some who survive him,
has had his biographers, his adherents, and his
eulogists!

From the Portland Standard.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND FEDERALISTS.

A violent attack has been opened by the Fed-
eral Press upon Mr. Fairfield on account of his
course in relation to the Anti-Slavery mem-
orials. This is done undoubtedly, with a view
to procure the votes of Abolitionists, by a pro-
fession, of friendship to their principles. If the
Federalists are in truth willing to support the fol-
lowers of Garrison and be contented, as a party,
to have the political lines drawn with reference
to the Abolition question we have no objection
to their present course. But if they are se-
cretely the radical opposers of the Anti-Slavery
movements, and only prate about the "Right of
Petition," and the crying sin of slavery for the
mean purpose of deceiving a few individuals in-
to voting for their ticket, it does seem to us that
their hypocrisy should be exposed to that gen-
eral contempt which it deserves. The Demo-
cratic party has no wish to disgust its opin-
ions concerning the Abolitionists. It openly
avows its disbelief in the expediency, of their
conduct and the wisdom of their measures. It
regards them as attempting to correct an ack-
nowledged evil through means which could only
effect their object by an agitation of society as
much to be dreaded as the existence of slavery
itself. It looks upon them as men who, in their
reverence for a few maxims of natural right,
forgot too much the character and advantages of
the social fabric, and regard too little the limi-

tations and restraints which it imposes. We
think that in their sympathy, for the slave, they
neglect too far the perplexed condition of the
matter—that in their zeal to benefit a particular
class, they are altogether too regardless of the
welfare of the whole. At the same time, we
admit, in all its length and breadth, their un-
doubted right in a proper manner, to discuss
their doctrines, and win if they can adherents,
to their cause—wishing however that they might
regulate themselves in the exercise of this right
by considerations of sound judgement and dis-
cretion. I regard to Petitions, we hold as, we
suppose all others do, that the right to make
known their wants, and to ask for the applica-
tion of any remedy, is a right which the people
always possess, and to infringe which would be a
violation of every principle of good govern-
ment. But we do not therefore believe that
our legislative bodies should devote the whole
of their time to the consideration of one particu-
lar subject, even though that subject should be
the basest of numerous petitions—especially
when such a consideration is productive of no
better results than anger and violence and bad
feeling. We do not know that the right of
petition has ever been deliberately denied. We
are very sure that Mr. Fairfield would be the
last man to deny it. From what we know of
the frankness and generosity of his character,
we are convinced that he would be disposed rather
to err in the opposite direction. Mr. Pat-
ton's resolution, of which so much complaint is
made, did not pretend to deny the right of
Petition. It did nothing more than to provide
for the disposal of petitions after their reception;
and no one who looks at the subject candidly
and impartially, will deny, we think, that such
a provision was imperatively demanded by the
circumstances of the case. We do not know
how far the Federalists differ from these views
upon this subject. We should be glad to see an
expression of their opinions. We should like
to know whether they rank themselves with the
Abolitionists, or not. We care not which side
of the question they take if they will only choose
one side. But let them not be guilty of the
meanness of double dealing! Let them not
for the sake of a few votes, bring into politics a
subject which threatens, if it is cherished, to
give our institutions a trial more fearful than
any through which they have yet passed! The
Abolitionists themselves, we trust, will see the
attempt which is made to use them as mere
tools for attainment of Party ends, and will
learn that many of those who pretend to for-
ward their designs have a far different object in
view than the amelioration of the condition of
the slaves.

From the Appeal to the Democracy.

CHARGE THE ENEMY!

Most gallantly has the Democracy sustained
the impetuous and ferocious attack made upon
them by the federal party, during the gloomy
period of distress and embarrassment, from which
we are now happily emerging. Most nobly
have they sustained the assaults of the enemies
of the people, under circumstances of adversity
and disaster, which would have discouraged and
overwhelmed anything less sturdy, than the
heart of a true Democrat. Thank God! they
were not discouraged! They were not over-
whelmed! They have lost nothing but a few
out-posts, and the great body of their strength
remains untouched and invincible. The fury
of the attack is spent. The rapidly returning
prosperity of the country, has brought the march
of federalism to a dead halt. DEMOC-
RATS! CHARGE THE ENEMY!
They have ceased to advance, drive them back!
Their infamous lies have been exposed, and
their ferocious thirst for offices and plunder has
become palpably apparent. The mists of de-
lusion and sophistry have been blown away,
and the position and character of your oppo-
nents, may be read and understood by the dul-
lest eye. There they stand! A motley crew
of speculators and monopolists, of fraudulent bank-
rupts fattening on the fruit of cheated labor, of
dishonest idlers who wish to seize on wealth by
the base device of special privileges, of the old
Tories of the Revolution and of their proto-
types, the Hartford Convention federalists of
the last War. DEMOCRATS! CHARGE
THE ENEMY! Resurgan! I will rise
again! has been immemorially your motto
and your character. The federalists know this
well and already stand trembling, at the un-
mistakeable indications of your aroused and
recuperative energies. They waver—they
cower—your firm aspect and determined atti-
tude terrify them. DEMOCRATS! CHARGE THE ENEMY!
The surviving patriots of the Revolution cheer you on.—
The gallant survivors of that memorable struggle
who withstood the shocks of battle who
breasted the bayonets of the British soldiery
stand by your side, in the conflict now going
on with a British Bank, not less hotly contested
not less vital to liberty, and which, with the
blessing of God, will be crowned with a suc-
cess, not less glorious and triumphant. The
great body of the honesty and intelligence of
the community is with you and will sustain you.
The animating cries of tens of thousands of
freemen, indignant at the bold approaches
of the money power, are already sounding in
your ears. Again we say, DEMOCRATS!
CHARGE THE ENEMY!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, August 21, 1838.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 10.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Virgil D. Parris.
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.....Albert Smith.
YORK DISTRICT.....Nathan Clifford.

SENATORS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Job Prince,
Edward L. Osgood.
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.....Nath'l S. Littlefield,
Charles Holden,
Otis C. Goss,
John C. Humphreys.

YORK DISTRICT.....Timothy Shaw,
Simeon Barker,
John C. Perkins.
SOMERSET DISTRICT.....Franklin Smith,
Anson P. Morrill.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON
EASTERN DISTRICT.....Taft Comstock.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD COUNTY.....ALANSON MELEN.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Citizens of Paris are reminded that there will be a meeting of said Citizens at the Court House on Saturday the first day of September next, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said Town in the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS.

To be had at this Office. Town Committees will do well to supply themselves in season. All orders promptly attended to.

"In Lincoln last year the Whigs had a majority of 1130, and in Oxford, Parris, the loco loco candidate for Congress last April, had only 188 majority! According to loco loco logic 188 is equal to 1130!"

The above is from the Kennebec Journal, in reply to a pretended calculation of the democrats as to the results of the coming election. From the above we presume that the Journal would have its readers infer the absurdity of supposing that the democratic majority in Oxford could balance the federal majority of Lincoln. The statement is true, but the inference is false. If the Journal wished to give its readers correct information, or facts from which draw a correct inference, why did it not give the votes of the two counties at the last election. It is true that last fall Lincoln gave a federal majority of 1130, and it is also true that at the same election Oxford gave a democratic majority of rising 1400, including the votes of Albany which were not seasonably returned. Is it arrogance or presumption to suppose that a democratic majority of 1400 would balance a federal majority of 1130? If any democrat ever made such a calculation he has much underrated our strength here in Oxford. We mean to do far better than that—we mean to overbalance Lincoln and have five hundred votes to spare.

We issue but two more papers before the election.—Are our democratic friends prepared for the important trial that awaits them? Are all sufficiently awake to the importance of the crisis. Remember that the day is rapidly approaching which you have so long ardently desired. You have had time for reflection and preparation, but that time is almost passed. You will soon be called upon to act. The zeal, activity and exertions of your opponents have given you warning that a desperate battle was to be fought,—that no pains or money would be spared by them to effect the overthrow of democracy. When once before the federalists obtained a partial ascendancy in our State, the very fact alarmed the pride and aroused the indignation of the people, and the first Hinton was defeated by a most decisive majority. Have we become more patient of tyranny since that time? Are the principles of democracy less dear to us now than they were then? Hitherto Maine has maintained the proud title of democratic, and will you consent to forfeit it now? Will you bow the neck to the yoke of a tyrannical aristocracy—that of wealth? Will you sell your liberty, not for a morsel of potage, but for rage? Has the oppression of the Bank party so far tamed your spirit of independence and self respect that you are prepared to bow to their dictation, and to kiss the red that has smitten you? If not—if your principles are still dear to you, are you prepared to vindicate them at the approaching election? Are you awake to the importance of the event, and have you aroused the spirits of those around you? Are there none in your neighborhood, or within the sphere of your influence, who are doubtful or indifferent? If all your duty of preparation has been done, then the result cannot be doubtful, but if aught remains unaccomplished or unattended within the limits of your duty, then you cannot claim the proud satisfaction of feeling that in any event no blame can rest on you.

The principal argument, or rather topic of declamation that we have heard or seen against the Sub Treasury system, is that it would increase executive patronage—that it is putting the Treasury into the control of one man. Now if these objections were sound—if they had any foundation in fact, we admit that they ought to have great weight with the people. So far from this is the fact, that directly the reverse is true. It would diminish and almost annihilate executive patronage in relation to the revenue after it is collected, and place it far more beyond the control of the executive than it is at present; or would be under the Bank system. To carry into effect the proposed system, would require the appointment by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate, of some twenty officers with small salaries. We may well ask in the language of the "address": "Is it possible any one can believe that the appointment of ten to twenty officers and clerks involves a more extensive and dangerous influence, than the power directly to affect the pecuniary interests of the eight thousand two hundred and ninety bank officers, the three hundred and seventeen thousand stock holders, and the six hundred and fifty-three thousand debtors?" Yet to such absurdities are the opponents of the administration reduced, and such are the misrepresentations to which they have recourse in order to bring about the establishment of a national Bank, and to obtain for themselves the use of the public money. Will the people be deceived by such misrepresentations—such absurd falsehoods? Will they by their votes sanction the delivery of the public money into the hands of the Banks to be used by them according to their own will and pleasure, and thereby give them the power of controlling the government at their pleasure? The approaching election will answer.

FEDERAL DECEIT.

Such a spectacle of human depravity, and reckless desperation, can only be found in the direful caverns of a blood thirsty banditti, as was witnessed on the 9th

inst. in the Court House of this County, during a dramatic Convention of old gray headed federalists, convened to concert a plan to overthrow our Republican form of Government, and to establish upon its ruins, a bank monarchial despotism, more terrible to true democratic republicans, than that British tyranny, which gave birth to the Independence of Republican America. Humanity recoils to contemplate the dark and deep seated malignity that was then and there exhibited.—Most revolting to human nature was the scene. Language seemed altogether too powerless to convey an adequate idea of the fiend hatred within. The contortions of their ghastly countenances, their wild and glaring eyes, more fully expressed the vindictive spirit of the federal leaders.

After the federal orators had poured forth their vials of wrath and indignation upon the Executive of the United States, they fell with additional vengeance upon the democratic Congressional Representatives of this State.

John Fairfield, the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maine, who is as far above these federal columnists, in point of moral excellence, and intellectual greatness, as the most distant Planet is remote from our Earth, was denounced in terms unworthy any creature in human shape, but contemptuous of morals, religion and civil government.

Virgil D. Parris, our Representative from this District, and a man whom the people delight to honor, and who has received no common share of abuse from the hands of federal jugglers, was a prominent object of their vengeful slang and low scurrility. Men whose political sun will have set in an eternal night, while his shall beam forth rays of light to cheer and animate the moral world, heaped upon his head in the most vehement manner, the vituperative effusions of a deadly hate.

But they did not stop here. Not content with scandalizing the living, they follow to the tomb of the dead. Yes, the ashes of the dead are not permitted to repose. Not willing that departed patriots, who have served their country with ability and honor, and who have stood upon the walls of liberty, and cried to the rescue, and died in her defence, should rest in silence; they enter the world of spirits, and there wage a political warfare.

THE LAMENTED AND MOURNED CILLEY must be arraigned at the bar of federalism, there to be tried for the crime of having aided a martyr to freedom, and in defence of that liberty, purchased with the blood of his ancestors, and transmitted to his charge. A man whose popularity, as a private and public citizen, was not outdone by any man in this State. A man who fell a prey to a dastardly conspiracy of federal champions in the Halls of Congress. A man who was destined to become the pride of his State, and an honor to the nation.

With these facts staring us in the face, while our country is groaning under the burden of federal crime, and abuse, while the destinies of the nation hang upon the democracy of the country, and while our own democratic State is suffering under the withering blast of federalism, and invoking her citizens to the rescue; if we do not suitably respond to the call, the blood of our fathers will cry to us from the ground.

A CITIZEN.

MR. EDITOR.—One would think to look at the parade, bluster, and show exhibited at the federal Conventions recently held in this State, that they could safely calculate the strength of the federalists at the next election, from the number they get out to attend them. The old and gray headed down to the Whig Babies of '38, on these occasions come to the rescue.—A vast Assembly—voluntarily assembled, is the cry, from every federal Paper in the State, when speaking of these Conventions; and of none has there been more bragging among the feds in this section of the State, than the one recently held in Paris. If the old Cocks of the federal party had to labor as hard to get out the stipulated number in every town as they did in this, (and I write from a border town in Oxford County,) to attend the "unexampled assembly," to use a trite old phrase "they got their labor for their pains." After all their drumming up, they could prevail on none to accompany them, but a few of the old Hartford Convention stamp of Federalists, who ever have and still glory in their old name. But to the Convention—the grand Whig Convention in Oxford County. We have only to glance our eye at the list of Regulars there assembled, to satisfy ourselves to which party they belong. Scarcely a man can be seen, in whose veins ever coursed a single drop of Republican blood. It was a real collection of old feds—the real blue lights of Toryism. From the character of the men, we may judge of their doings. Their Resolutions are too drivelling and contemptible to be scarcely noticed. They are just such as we should expect from a pack of terrier, who ever have, and still do, rejoice at the sufferings of their country—who think it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at their country's victories," and who sung Te Deum at the defeat of our Armies, and gallant Naval Sons, during the last War.

The solemn mockery contained in their 5th Resolution, claiming the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, &c. is a base and cowardly attempt at deception, which only shows to what weakness the party will descend, when driven to extremities. Many of the men who in this Convention voted for this Resolution, were in the days of Jefferson and Madison, their most bitter enemies; and what impious mockery for them now, for political effect, to pretend to be their followers. This is only a specimen of "all the decency" there is among the tory-legs.

Among the many Orators who, after the passage of the Resolutions, entertained the Convention with their soul-stirring (eloquence, three or four require a passing notice. First, we will mention the Hon. Harrison Blake, Esq. of Harrison; who for sometime past has been so supercilious as to think himself the greatest man in this Congressional District: consequently made a great bluster last spring to get nominated for Congress, and really, he came well nigh having the honor of being the run down Candidate, for he received five whole votes out of about sixty in the Convention. Seelien and puffing up as he is, the feds did not consider him "Long" enough to answer their purposes, so they laid him aside. Truly when such great men as Harrison Blake "Mount the stump" the Democracy of Oxford have cause to tremble. And there was Simeon Perkins, Esq. the "Academy Professor" of Hebron—who in 1829 went Representative to the State Legislature from that town, and by his Wiggling course while there, forfeited the confidence of the party, and since that time, as a politician, has been "defunct." "Ain't I eloquent!"

Next we will notice a political Priest—Rev. Henry Hawkins of Oxford. And he too addressed the assembly. What are we to think of a man who professes to deal in holy things, when he will descend from the sacred Desk to mingle with the political rabble—to attend political Conventions and there stir up political excitement by his stupor speeches? I leave others to answer the question.

This Convention will be like many others of the same stamp, "labor lost," and their candidates are only non-

instated to be run down. The Democracy of Old Oxford will rise in the might of their strength, and will scatter their hopes and expectations of "victory and spoils" like "chaff before the wind." O. P. Q.

A VOICE FROM THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

If the spirit which is manifested by our friends in this region is a fair specimen of the feeling existing throughout the State, the 10th of September will be a proud day for the Democracy of Maine. Never perhaps, on the eve of any election have the Democrats felt more alive to the great interests at stake, than at present. And they feel as though the times demand of every one that he should see to it that his "lamp be found trimmed and burning." For with us, as in other parts of the State, the whigs are preparing for a desperate struggle. Unceasing in their efforts, and regardless, alike of honor and honesty, no stone is left unturned. Their runners are out scattering their federal filth into every nook and corner. Misrepresentation, promises, threats, and every possible device are made use of to secure their object. But with what success their unhalloved efforts are attended time will show. There are those undoubtedly, who may be thus operated upon. But with the real democracy such means only seem to apprise them of the importance of the crisis, and to strengthen them in their attachment to democratic principles. With a determination not to be caught napping a second time, all are ready for the issue. Not only are the young and middle aged buckling on their armor, but the old gray headed veterans, who in times past have "borne the heat and burden of the day," are burning with impatience for the approach of the contest. And if we mistake not the signs of the times there will be such a gathering on that occasion as will show to the world that with all their efforts, modern whiggery cannot be made to flourish in a democratic soil.

MR. EDITOR.—I noticed an article in your last number stating that the author had been informed that the Sheriff of this County had been to Massachusetts and hired money for the purpose of buying "cattle," and that he had found them very high, and scarcely any to be bought—even with money. Now it is to be the fact, and the gentleman cannot buy to his mind, I advise him to wait until next spring, when, unless I mistake the signs of the times, "cattle" will be cheaper, especially yearlings and calves.

HENRY CLAY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of these resolutions, as they passed the Senate:

I. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, democratic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

II. Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated, and are alone responsible for them; and that any intermeddling of any one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, political, moral, or religious, or under any pretext whatever, with the view to their alteration or subversion, is not warranted by the Constitution, tending to endanger the domestic peace and tranquility of the States interfered with, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was framed, and by necessary consequence tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

III. Resolved, That this Government was instituted and adopted by the several States of this Union as a common agent, in order to carry into effect the powers which they have delegated by the Constitution for their mutual security and prosperity; and that, in fulfillment of this high and sacred trust, this Government is bound so to exercise its powers, as not to interfere with the stability and security of the domestic institutions of the States that compose the Union; and that it is the solemn duty of the Government to resist to the extent of its constitutional power, all attempts by one portion of the Union to use it as an instrument to attack the domestic institutions.

IV. Resolved, That domestic slavery, as it exists in the Southern and Western States of this Union, composes an important part of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the appointment of powers among the States, and that no change of opinion, or feeling, on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union and as such are a manifest breach of faith, and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

V. Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure at Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the sessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

And Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm, and just apprehension, in the States (Patton be infringed upon)—the Federal party sustaining that domestic institution, would be a

violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory who have been permitted to settle with, and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

In January, 1838, the above resolutions were adopted by the Senate of the United States, Henry Clay, the slaveholding Senator from Kentucky, VOTING FOR EACH ONE OF THEM.

In July, 1838, the Federalists of Kennebec, in harmony with the views of their party throughout the Union, nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency.

In August, 1838, the Federalists of Kennebec, and their allies elsewhere, are found soliciting the votes of abolitionists for Henry Clay, and against Democratic candidates for office.

Let reflecting men pause and consider, on what grounds this is done.

The votes of abolitionists are solicited against Mr. VAN BUREN because he does not deem it consistent with his duty, to cooperate in the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The votes of abolitionists are solicited for Mr. CLAY, who declares that "any act or measure designed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, would be a VIOLATION OF THE FAITH implied in the sessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a JUST cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a DIRECT and INEVITABLE tendency, to disturb and endanger the UNION."

The votes of abolitionists are solicited against Mr. FAIRFIELD, because he votes against the discussion and agitation of the question of slavery in Congress, which he knew, and every body else knew, would lead to no other result, than useless waste of time and the irreparable injury of the public service.

The votes of abolitionists are solicited for Henry Clay, who is opposed to the agitation and discussion of the question of slavery out of Congress, as well as in Congress. He says that "no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the other States of the Union in relation to it, (slavery in the Southern States) can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow and that all such attacks are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations."

He further says that "the interference by the citizens of any of the States, WITH A VIEW to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is endangering the RIGHTS and security of the people of the District."

The votes of abolitionists are solicited against Mr. FAIRFIELD, because he voted to lay petitions relating to slavery, on the table without debate, AFTER THEY HAD BEEN RECEIVED.

The votes of abolitionists are solicited for Henry Clay, who at the same session of Congress, silently kept his seat in the U. S. Senate, whilst, with one or two exceptions every single petition relating to slavery was laid on the table without debate, WITHOUT BEING RECEIVED, the questions on the reception of such petitions having been, BY HIS OWN VOTE, laid upon the table.

Augusta Age.

From the Maine Democrat.

PATTON'S RESOLUTION—MR FAIRFIELD'S VOTE.

The Federal papers in Maine, just at this moment, seem to be in a terrible agony about this resolution of Mr. Patton. 'Tis an awful thing, says one. 'Liberty of speech and right of Petition, all gone,' exclaims another. 'Constitution violated,' cries a third. Why, one would think from the outcry set up, that the world was coming to an end, or some other terrible catastrophe was impending over us!—'Constitution violated'—is it? Well, where is Daniel Webster, your mighty Champion, your great Defender of the Constitution? Yes, where is he, and his voice of thunder? And where has been the Federal tory-whig party, these eight long months that we have heard nothing of this shocking resolution? And where is the whole Federal press in other States at this moment, that we hear nothing from them about this awful resolution? Daniel Webster knows too much to say aught against the resolution, and so does the federal press in other States;—it would injure their party all over the country.—And besides, here, in Maine, 'tis just before election, and the poor federalists, driven to desperation, must have something to create an excitement!

But to be serious. What is Mr. Patton's resolution—and who is this Mr. Patton? One would suppose that he was a most supple follower of Mr. Van Buren, if we were to believe the federal papers,—and that the resolution was a Van Buren measure—and carried by a party vote, and the application of party screws. How is it in fact? Who is Mr. Patton? Why, he is from Virginia, a Conservative, a Federalist of the buser sort—at the worst kind!

An opposition man, then, let it be remembered offered the resolution; well, and who voted for it? Well, let it be remembered, that thirty two Federalists in Congress, and among them the most violent and bitter and unrelenting of the leaders of their party, voted for the same. Patton resolution! The federal papers are careful to keep this fact from the eyes of the People! So that if the Constitution be violated—liberty of Speech, if the Right of Petition be infringed upon—the Federal party have helped to accomplish that outrage! But

in truth it is not so, and the federal press and the federal party know it—and they know, too, that all this outcry is got up now merely for political effect—merely with the hope of drawing off a few votes from Mr. Fairfield. But they will find themselves woefully mistaken.—The people, the intelligent yeomanry of our State will see through the thin disguises of the federal party—a party, which, in order to sustain a rotten cause, is obliged to be all things to all men, and so always hypocrites. They well understand the party which can look on for eight long months with composure, and see the Constitution, as they say, violated—without saying a word—and then begin to wring their hands and shed their tears over the outrage, because it is just before election!

They tell us of a violated Constitution, and that the Liberty of Speech is gone, do they? Who passed the odious Alien and Sedition Laws? This same Federal party, which is now shedding crocodile tears over the Patton resolution! Who have ever been opposed to popular Freedom? The Federal party. Who have opposed Toleration in Religion?—The Federal party. Who have always been opposed to the poor man's voting?—The Federal party, with Daniel Webster at their head. Yes, it is the Federal Party here and their aristocratic brethren the world over, who are the opposers of Liberty. Talk about the Patton resolution being against liberty of speech &c. and a Van Buren measure and all that. Who were the men in Boston that about two years ago were in favor of much harsher measures than the Patton resolution? PATTON SPRATTE, late Federal candidate for Governor in Maine—Richard Fletcher, Harrison Gray Otis, and other federal leaders. Let the Federal papers publish their specialties if they dare!

Away, then, with such shallow hypocrisy—hypocrisy that would seem to be friendly to the abolitionists, when in truth the Federal party dare not be their friends, if they would! Away with this talk about infringing the Constitution, merely because it happens to be just before election!

* Extracts from the speeches referred to by our correspondent, may be found in another column.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY—NOW IN FORCE.

The Constitutional Treasury exists at this moment independent of banks, and would continue if every bank in the Union should cease to exist.—But the law of 1789 does not provide those safeguards and penalties which we hold to be necessary to subject the Treasurer, &c. to those checks in the Executive Department, to that legislative supervision, and the personal accountability through the judicial tribunals, which are proper. Whether the Constitutional Treasury, as it now exists, shall be modified by the association of banks, under the special deposit system, or new guarantees be provided for the custody of the public money, and its abstraction from private uses, through Government itself, through its executive legislative, and judicial facilities, without the aid of banks, is certainly not a ground of dissension among sound Republicans, who concur in the principle of severing banking from Government. We shall never make it an objection to any friend of the common principle, that he would give the Government a separate vault and special deposits in the banks, holding its own Treasury officers responsible for paying in and paying out its money. Nor, we trust, will those who favor this scheme, be offended with us if we endeavor, to have new muniments thrown round the public treasure in its present position, especially if the plan they propose should not be carried. Our object is a common one—a safe in the grasp of a National Bank—from the use of all banks. If the special deposit scheme be successful and effectual, we are content—but we prefer additional legislative guards—stricter supervision—heavier accountability—to make sure of it, and prevent abuses on the part of those to whom the law and Constitution commit the trust. If the friends of the Special Deposit plan cannot carry their point, they will agree with us, at least, in increasing the responsibilities by penalties, and diminishing, by a distribution of the trust, the power and control of the Treasurer and all Executive against over the public money. They will agree with us, too, in the main point, that maintaining the ground we have and keeping the nation's revenues and credit out of the vortex of banks' whirlpool, and save it hereafter from being swallowed up in speculations and suspensions.—Globe.

The above extract from the Globe breathes a conciliatory spirit as well as the article of the Richmond Enquirer in reference to which it was written. But, we apprehend, there will be no difficulty in carrying an absolute separation of the Treasury from the Banks both in relation to the custody as well as the use of the public money. Although the special deposit system, guarding, as it does, public deposits from being used by the Banks, is a separation in the most important respects, still it contains an admission of the necessity of private corporations as fiscal agents in some respects, which we do not wish to be made. So far as the safe keeping of the public money is concerned, it is obvious that the government has at its disposal all the means of safety that a private corporation has. The enactment of the special deposit scheme would be continuing the old system, the effect would be under some modifications, which would be removed at the very first moment the Bank party got the power to effect it. A vast majority of the Republican party go for the plan of an entire divorce; ought not the minority to yield their preference of a partial divorce, and is not this the concession demanded by the times? Portland Standard.

